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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

DECEMBER 15, 1936



Ilex Aquifolium

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Legislation Affecting Nurserymen
Prospects for Coming Season
More Plant Experiences of 1936
Chrysanthemum Leaf Spot

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

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THE TAX PROBLEM.

Officers of nurserymen's organizations in other states have expressed to the editor their interest in the article in the December 1 issue about the efforts of the Texas Association of Nurserymen to meet the problem of taxation of growing nursery stock. Steps are being taken in some states to relieve this burden. If you are facing a similar problem in your state, write the editor. If you have met it and successfully solved it, either by legislation or court test or arrangement with the taxing body, information how this was done will be appreciated. Send such data to the editor, and a compilation in these columns at an early date will be to the benefit of the entire industry.

NO RULING YET.

Changes in the personnel of the Treasury department at Washington have made it impossible for the Washington contact committee of the American Association of Nurserymen to obtain any assurance as to the ruling which will be made on the classification of nursery workers as agricultural labor under the social security act. The contact committee has been active in the matter and has learned that, while a recommendation has been prepared in the department, it has not been finally passed upon by those in ultimate authority.

Until a definite ruling is published by the government, the proper course is for nurserymen and nursery workers to claim the exemption of agricul-

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tural labor, but at the same time to keep such records as may be necessary if the exemption is not allowed.

SHELTERBELT PLANTING.

In the shelterbelts in the Great Plains states, started after the severe drought of 1934, the forest service planted about 7,000 acres in the spring of 1935, and this year it planted nearly 24,000 acres, using 23,000,000 trees in the work, according to the recent report issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Examinations in June of all the plantings revealed an average survival of eighty-one per cent, a highly satisfactory figure for any forest planting operation, says the report. However, Congress decided to discontinue the shelterbelt project and appropriated \$170,000 to conclude the work and dispose of the trees still remaining in the nurseries.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM.

For the fortunate few sections of the country where the English holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, thrives, it is a lovely ornamental. It is not, as is often thought because of its common name, native to England, its natural range being western and southern Europe, northern Africa and western Asia to China. Why the common name? Because of its widespread cultivation in England, where over 150 varieties have been grown.

Although the English holly will tolerate considerable cold, being hardy to, and in some places in, zone 4, long, hot, dry summers damage it badly, so that its use is largely restricted to a few parts of the south and to a strip along the west coast. It is at its best, of course, in Oregon and Washington.

In its natural environment, this holly makes a tree as high as forty feet, but rarely reaches anywhere near that height as cultivated in the United States and is often shrubby in habit, as can be seen in the front cover illustration. The plant develops a conical, or pyramidal head, but stands heavy pruning and shearing well, so that it can be trained into

almost any desired shape. The English holly forms a beautiful hedge, but because of its slow growth, takes a long time to make much of a showing.

Cuttings are the best means of propagation. These should be taken between October and December and rooted in a mixture of peat and sand, equal parts by volume. A temperature between 65 and 75 degrees is desirable. Under such conditions rooting will ordinarily start in about twenty-one days, but the cuttings should be left for three to four months before being potted. Shoots from berried plants—pistillate, or female—should be used chiefly, though some staminate plants will have to be grown, because at least one pollen-bearing plant must be included in a clump of hollies to fertilize the female flowers on the pistillate plants.

The English holly should always be moved with a ball of soil, and transplanting is most successful in early fall or early spring. Strip most of the leaves from the plants and prune severely.

Although northerners cannot grow this beautiful broad-leaved evergreen, they will never forget it, because of the countless cut sprays that bring them delight every year as the yuletide season arrives.

SEEDS of most aquatic plants intended for planting should never be allowed to dry; store them in water just above freezing temperature until it is time to plant them in the spring.

REPORTS from the plains states indicate a beneficial result from the publicity given the national shelterbelt project, in a marked demand from the farmers of the section for nursery stock to be planted as wind-breaks.

THE Missouri agricultural experiment station is quoted as reporting that cod liver oil contains from two to five times as much arsenic as is permitted on fruit offered for sale. If this is so, why all the fuss about arsenical sprays? Nobody we know ever died from taking cod liver oil, though it makes some of us sick.

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No. 12

Legislation Affecting Nurserymen

Proposed Bills Before Legislative Bodies Require Vigilance to Protect Industry, John H. Andrews Tells Minnesota Convention

Much legislation has been passed recently. Much more is proposed. Some acts have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court, but other legislation of similar nature, omitting certain unconstitutional features, is likely to come up in the next session of Congress.

Just now we are interested particularly to know how the social security act will affect us. There seems to be more or less confusion concerning this act; so perhaps a brief outline of some features may be in order. While there are five distinct divisions of the act, the two divisions on unemployment insurance and old age pensions are the ones that may directly affect us as employers. The question hinges on whether or not our employees will be classed as agricultural laborers.

Social Security Act.

The contact committee of the American Association of Nurserymen has in the past several months made frequent trips to Washington in an effort to get a favorable and a definite ruling on this point from the bureau of internal revenue. The committee found the bureau's attorney debating whether to classify the nursery business as "horticultural" or "agricultural." If classified as horticultural, it would mean we should come under the act and should pay the tax even on field labor.

The contact committee presented the nurserymen's side of the picture and showed photographs of nursery labor farming, and cited market gardeners' growing perennials and other

nursery stock along with vegetables and fruits. They also cited the N. R. A. and A. A. A. classification of nurseries as agricultural and presented other evidence along these lines, justifying the classification of nurserymen as agriculturists and their employees as agricultural labor.

Up to the present time there has been no official announcement as to the nurserymen's status under the act, but we have reason to believe that nurserymen will be classed "agriculturists" and hence are exempt from the social security act.

We understand the regulations define "agricultural labor" as persons employed on a farm in connection with the cultivation of the soil, the harvesting of crops or the raising, feeding or management of live stock, bees or poultry, or in connection with the processing of articles from materials which were produced on a farm, also the packing, packaging, transporting or marketing of those materials or articles.

However, it was held such services do not constitute agricultural labor unless they are performed by an employee of the owner or tenant of the farm on which the materials in their raw or natural state were produced and unless such processing, packing, packaging, transportation or marketing is carried on as an incident to ordinary farming operations. The term "farm" embraces the farm in the ordinarily accepted sense and includes stock, dairying, poultry raising, fruit and truck farms, plantations, ranches, ranges and orchards.

From this definition, it appears

there is a possibility that dealers in nursery stock may come under the act while actual growers do not.

Until such time as you are advised definitely on the point, nurserymen are entitled to claim that their employees are "agricultural labor" and, therefore, are exempt under the social security act. However, it has been suggested that it would be wise to keep your pay roll in such way that you will have all the labor records to refer to if necessary.

Robinson-Patman Act.

The Robinson-Patman act was aimed primarily at price differentials allowed by manufacturers to chain store groups and other large buyers. However, it is causing concern to wholesalers in many other fields and to retailers as well, for both parties to an illegal practice are punishable.

The Robinson-Patman act may be difficult to apply to nursery products because of the variation in quality—no two blocks of trees or shrubs are identical. However, wholesalers should have record of costs as a basis of justifying price differentials allowed, in the event complaints are made.

It is not generally thought that this bill will affect nurserymen much and may be beneficial rather than restrictive. A companion bill, however, which Senator Patman expects to introduce at the next session of Congress, is more radical and drastic and, as we understand it, would attempt to prohibit manufacturers from selling at retail. As most nurserymen are growers as well as retail-

ers, it would affect us unless we are able to secure an exemption clause before it is passed.

Undoubtedly this is aimed at industry and not agriculture; so if nurserymen can maintain their classification as agriculturists it will no doubt prevent difficulties under such an act if it should become law.

This is just another job for the contact committee of the American Association of Nurserymen. Somebody must constantly be on guard to see that our interests are protected and that we are specifically excepted rather than to try to crawl out after we are put under an act.

Norris Bill.

Then there is the Norris bill introduced last session, but not reported out of the House committee. This will probably turn up again at the next session. The bill is quite broad and covers growing and distributing by the federal government to farmers, free of cost, forest, windbreak and shelterbelt stock and shrubs. This bill allows the federal government to deal direct with farmers or land owners and, besides furnishing the stock free, to bear up to fifty per cent of the cost of planting and maintaining such planting with no restriction on the amount that may be appropriated therefor. It purports to be an aid to farm forestry planting, and to the casual reader it appears to foster a desirable purpose, but any nurseryman recognizes it as unsound and unfair. It is another step toward setting the federal government up in the nursery business in competition with legitimate nurserymen. Fortunately, it was killed in committee last session, but nurserymen must be prepared to oppose it vigorously when it appears again.

Then we have an ever-increasing number of federal nurseries and state nurseries constantly enlarging and increasing their activities. The American Association of Nurserymen's committee on federal and state nurseries, of which E. C. Hilborn is chairman, is watching the new legislation along those lines and trying to protect the nurserymen's legitimate interests.

Guard Interests.

This is just a brief outline of some of the more important phases of new legislation affecting nurserymen. The

fact that stands out boldly and calls for thought and action is that in the mass of legislation already passed and that which will be proposed at coming sessions of Congress and state legislatures some will vitally affect nurserymen.

What are we going to do about it? Who is going to look after our interests? We don't need to kid ourselves that somebody else will take care of us. In this world of today each industry or group must look out for itself. Nearly every other business is organized locally and nationally for its own protection and preservation.

If we want the state and federal forestry interests, the soil conservation service, the rural rehabilitation movement, the W. P. A., or what not, to take over our business of growing and distributing nursery stock, all we have to do is to sit still and they will take our business over and leave us high and dry. We shall be taxed to support them while they take our business away from us.

If we as nurserymen want our rightful interests maintained and protected, we must do it ourselves, and it's up to every nurseryman to help. We must bring our state association and our national association up to full strength and give them 100 per cent coöperation and support.

Personally, I have faith in the nursery business. I like it and believe in it and want to stay in it. All of us have gone through some trying times in the past few years, but I believe there is a bright future just ahead, if we all are alert and willing to do our share in supporting a strong state and national organization so that we are in a position to protect our interests and rights.

Support Required.

The state association appoints a committee to watch state legislation and the American association appoints a national committee to watch national legislation. That's all well and good, but both the state committee and national committee need and are entitled to 100 per cent support from every nurseryman in the United States—they should have the support of a strong and interested membership and there should be money in the treasury to cover traveling expenses and legal talent when necessary.

It is probable that the social security act, Robinson-Patman act and other recent legislation were aimed primarily at so-called big business and probably not intended to interfere with our operations. Nevertheless, if we are not on the alert, we are likely to be included and adversely affected, not because it was pre-meditated by the authors of the bills, but because no adequate force was on hand to represent nurserymen and to have exemptions specified when they should be.

For example, here is the social security act. Of course, we have not been officially ruled "agricultural" yet, but if the American association contact committee had not been on the job to explain the nurserymen's position, it is more than likely we would wake up to find ourselves classified "horticultural" and, as such, would be under the act.

This is a clear instance where the activities of the contact committee of the American association has done heroic service for all nurserymen. Are we going to sit idly by and let a few men carry this burden alone? The men on that committee are nurserymen like ourselves—probably busier than lots of us are. They are paid nothing for their time and effort. The least we can do is to give them full support.

Our dangers from possible harmful legislation have just begun. It is possible that much of the new legislation will be beneficial and will help us on to better times, but it is vitally necessary that we have some competent representatives, with strong organized force behind them, to be on hand constantly to watch proposed legislation and see that the nurserymen's legitimate interests are protected, not jeopardized. With strong organized backing, it is infinitely easier to secure desired modifications in a proposed bill before it is passed than it is to effect changes in its interpretation after it is enacted.

As never before, your interests as a nurseryman are going to need protection—protection that can be maintained only by strongly organized state and national associations. To help protect your own business and in fairness to your fellow nurserymen, you should be a member of both associations.

Prospects for Coming Season

*Review of Supplies of Stock and Probable Demand in 1937 by
E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., Presented at Minnesota Meeting*

"Prospects for 1937" is a broad subject. With all our new legislation, a number of things may affect our prospects for next year. In the first place, nursery stock in most lines appears to be very, very scarce.

There are two reasons for this; in the most part, better times increased active demand, and in the second place, drought and poor growing seasons have hurt all plantings considerably. But, even if we had 100 per cent stands and growth in our nursery the past two years, I still doubt if there would be anywhere near enough stock to go around.

The production of fruit trees has been curtailed the past two or three years. Demand has been such that fruit trees have been a drag on the market, and, as a result, lower prices existed. We don't believe for the past few years there have been any large stocks of fruit trees, but the demand wasn't there and trees couldn't be sold at any price. This influenced the curtailment of production, and now we find ourselves with a short crop in sight for at least another two years.

As a result of dry weather and low temperatures in some sections of the country, a great many bearing fruit trees have been killed, reducing the supply of bearing fruit trees to below normal. Prices of fresh fruit in most parts of the country have been satisfactory and should stimulate planting.

Fruit tree seedlings seem to be in fair supply—no large surplus—but at the same time there is a big demand, and taken as a whole, there will be a big planting of budding stocks, grafts, etc., in the spring of 1937.

Berry plants and small fruits are considered a short-time crop in the nursery business. By this we mean one can get in and out of the berry plant business in one year's time; so a shortage of berry plants for this year may not have any material effect on next year's crop except, of course, in such varieties as are grown and handled on a 2-year rotation basis. Extensive drought, as extended over most of the country last

year, has affected the crop of berry plants. Of course, there are some more favored localities, but, as a rule, berry plants and small fruits have suffered tremendously from the heat and lack of moisture.

I don't believe that shrubbery has yet reached the peak of the shortage stage. Most shrubs are in strong hands at the present time, and with large governmental plantings, new homes and the public becoming more garden-conscious, I believe there will be a good demand for shrubs for another three to five years.

Shade stock is beginning to move in our own nursery and I know this condition exists in most wholesale nurseries. There is a shortage on small shade trees in sizes such as 5 to 6-foot, 6 to 8-foot and 8 to 10-foot; in fact, all trees under 2-inch caliper are now in active demand.

We have had buyers in the office the last ten days, wanting to buy large trees up to 3 and 4-inch caliper. In fact, we made some good sales, and nurserymen who have young shade trees coming on should take care of them, for they will be good property. Don't be tempted to let them go at depression prices. That is not necessary, for stock is not in the country, and it will take from six to eight years to get back into the shade tree business again. If you have bid on highway projects, you know the kind of competition we have all been up against. Perhaps we have all of us been at fault in making such low prices, but there was a time when we had our backs to the wall and we had to get business on some basis or other, for we needed the money. We may still need the money, but we don't need it badly enough to sell these trees below cost of production.

There seems to be a good supply of hybrid tea, hybrid perpetual and climbing roses. Deciduous roses, such as hardy rugosas and hybrids, appear to be short, I presume mostly on account of the demand by various governmental agencies. Roses should be a better crop this year than last. Last year, roses were generally poor.

I was in most of the rose-growing sections last summer, and crop prospects were bright at that time. At one time we thought there was a surplus of roses, but it is beginning to clean up, and with the increased demand for other lines of nursery stock, we believe it will also affect the rose business.

Small evergreens are very, very scarce. The most popular sellers, such as Juniper Pfitzeriana, in sizes up to 3-foot, are hard to get. We are even prorating our Pfitzers and the more scarce types of evergreens on assorted orders. We have enjoyed a good evergreen business this fall, and with considerably higher prices. The drought has also hurt plantings of young evergreens. At Shenandoah, we had a serious drought in 1934, more so than the 1936 drought, and our young plantings have been affected; so don't be surprised if your evergreens make you some money.

Perennials, bulbs, etc., seem to be in for their share of troubles. These, however, are one-year crops, and it is easy to get overproduction. The drought has raised havoc in most parts of the country where these specialized items were grown. There might be a few items, such as the more weedy types of perennials, that are hard to sell and clean up, but good, strong, well grown varieties of perennials in popular sellers, such as delphinium, phlox, etc., will clean up.

Now as to the sales end of the business. This, in itself, is a subject of its own. It is our opinion, as well as that of other firms which prepare much nursery stock for store and counter trade, that with higher prices store buyers are not going to be so interested as they have been and if nursery stock is handled in the stores, it will be handled on a more nearly competitive basis than ever before.

Nurserymen who are operating retail stores or sales yards now have the opportunity firmly to intrench themselves in some of the better merchandising methods. Don't let your

business get into the rut it found during the depression. Keep your store and sales yard full of good merchandising values—be awake, and don't let dime stores and department stores come in and take this business away from you another time. There is always going to be a certain amount of nursery stock sold through these outlets, but we nurserymen should get together and control the distribution.

In closing, there is one criticism that one might draw to a message of this kind—that all of us will probably make up our minds immediately to get into the propagation business. This is what happened before, and as a result, overproduction and low prices were around the corner. We are increasing our production, but we know what we are going to do with our stock—we have an outlet for it. So, in making up your planting lists, make up your lists on the basis of what you have a market for and not to throw the surplus out on the market to demoralize prices.

WINTER PROTECTION.

The foliage of laurel, box and rhododendron frequently needs winter protection in the north to preserve the leaves of these plants from winter burn. Burning comes on clear, windy days, often in March, when the plant is unable to draw moisture from the frozen ground. The wind takes moisture from the leaves and the sun shines down and singes the foliage.

Several kinds of screens are used. Branches of cedar or some other evergreen may be driven into the ground to form a windbreak on the north side of the bushes. Such a hedge remains green and is therefore the best looking winter cover for landscape plantings. It is set in place before the ground freezes hard, so that it may be planted deep and stand firmly.

Burlap tacked on strong wooden frames that will withstand winter storms also makes good screens. These are usually placed on two sides of the bush to be protected, or they may completely surround it. Burlap covers are sometimes made into a shroud for each exposed bush. In the same way, smaller plants and bushes may be wrapped in a coat of straw, securely tied at top and bottom.

NOTES ON THE A. A. N.

The convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, to be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, next July, received the further attention of the committee on arrangements under Chairman W. J. Smart at a meeting December 3, which followed a meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois Nurserymen's Association in the morning to make preparations for the state convention in January, announced on another page. President Clarence Siebenthaler attended the committee meeting to add to the suggestions which will make the event next July an outstanding gathering in the history of the national association. Some of the features were developed further, and another meeting will be held this month.

* * *

One important problem is the new forest service legislation, which is now receiving the earnest attention of the committee on federal and state nurseries under Chairman E. C. Hibborn and of the legislation and traffic committee under Chairman Chet G. Marshall, together with President Clarence Siebenthaler and Attorney M. Q. MacDonald. There is a big job to be done here in order to avoid further encroachment on nurserymen's interests, and those mentioned are going after it strenuously.

* * *

New A. A. N. members are the Monticello Nurseries, Monticello, Fla., and the Henegar Nursery, McMinnville, Tenn. The Cincinnati Landscape Association has joined as an affiliated organization.

* * *

While no ruling has come from the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., in regard to the application of the agricultural exemption to nursery labor, under the social security act, it is of interest to note that the attorney-general of Iowa has ruled: "Men who work in greenhouses, nursery workers, and greenskeepers at golf clubs are among those ineligible for the benefits of the social security act. These persons are exempt from the act under the provision exempting agricultural workers. In the eyes of the law, they are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and agricultural workers are not covered by the act." Further-

more, engineers and purely mechanical workers in greenhouses are covered by the act, but anyone having anything to do with the actual cultivation of the plants is not, under Attorney-general Garrett's interpretation of the act.

"ON TO WASHINGTON."

Benjamin J. Greening, chairman of the Washington representative finance committee, telegraphs:

"Nebraska is first state to subscribe 100 per cent on our program of financing a representative at Washington. The money will be available January 1. Congratulations and more power to Nebraska!"

The quick action in Nebraska, it may be explained, was accomplished by three leading nurseries in Nebraska underwriting the subscription so that the funds would be forthcoming immediately. It is hoped that the other nurserymen in Nebraska will promptly support their progressive fellows.

At St. Paul this week, the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association voted to pay the portion of the fund asked in that state, and a committee went to work immediately to apportion the amount among individual contributors. Early action is expected from Iowa, where a state meeting will be held late in the week.

Mr. Greening recently sent out to the heads of state committees printed copies of a forceful plea for financial support of the movement "On to Washington." To advance their own interests, when so many important problems are confronting the industry, it is hoped that both members of the A. A. N. and those at present outside the organization will contribute to the maintenance of a representative at the nation's capital to look after nurserymen's interests actively and all the time.

THE first barberry control legislation was passed in France in 1660. The United States made its first concentrated effort at control in 1918, when the first law was passed.

ABOUT one-third of the apple trees in western New York were between 40 and 80 years old in 1935; probably most of these trees have gone or will go out of production within ten years.

Plant Experiences of 1936

More Observations on the Behavior of Some Herbaceous Perennials During the Current Growing Season, Testing Their Drought-Resistance — By C. W. Wood

Plants that bloom in summer are always good property for a grower to have and, when they are beautiful and showy, they are doubly valuable. For these reasons, among others, I bespeak much popularity for *Lallemantia canescens* when it becomes better known. It is spoken of by one gardener who has reported on its behavior as being a biennial, but the botanical garden from whence my seeds came mentioned it in its list as a perennial. The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture says it is annual or biennial. It has not been here long enough to determine this character, though I do know it can be treated as an annual if it proves not hardy, and it would be worth growing even under those circumstances. The long, narrow, silvery leaves are ornaments in themselves, but the tall spikes of large, blue, labiate flowers over a long period are its crowning glory. It does well here in northern Michigan in a sandy medium in full sun, notwithstanding drought in a gratifying manner. Seeds germinate readily, the resulting plants blooming within three months.

Linaria.

Linaria is an interesting genus, containing some valuable garden material, especially some of the small kinds which fit so admirably into the rock garden picture, and some kinds which spread so rapidly they should be kept out of gardens. One kind that has interested me during the past two or three years was received as *L. glacialis* *faucicolor* and is said to be a Spanish version of the more familiar type. Now *L. glacialis* is itself a Spanish plant and its gold and lilac flowers may be borne on stems as much as six inches high; so the lavender purple flowers on 2-inch to 3-inch stems of our present plant indicate a distinct garden plant, no matter what the botanists have to say about its name. It is apparently not hardy here in northern Michigan, though it self-sows quite freely, and it should be reliable south of the Ohio river. Like others of its kind, it comes quickly from seeds and blooms

within eight or ten weeks of sowing. While on the subject of *linaria*, I should like to mention another Spanish species, *L. supina*, which should prove of value farther south. This is a plant of various colors and combinations, usually with some shade of yellow or cream and contrasting shades of brown or mahogany. Its stems are rather lax, turning up at the ends to a height of six inches or so, and it blooms here from June until frost from spring-sown seeds. It is not difficult to make color selections of this species, as I have proved by segregating in a few years a strain which comes quite true to the pale yellow—or perhaps cream-colored would be more exact—standard originally set. It is apparent, too, in the form known as *L. supina nevadensis*, with its more or less uniform mahogany red flowers. None of these *linarias* mentioned is hardy in northern Michigan, where we treat them as annuals, but they probably would be south of the latitude of St. Louis.

Ononis.

All *ononis* species that I have grown are of value, and two or three are of surpassing merit. My former high opinion of the genus as a whole was further enhanced by their splendid behavior during the trying summer of 1936. It would be hard to name a favorite because there is a wide divergence in their spheres of usefulness, *O. cenisia* being a perfectly prostrate plant of special value in the rock garden, while *O. hircina* may grow as high as two feet and is more suited to border planting. The two mentioned, together with *fruticosa*, *repens*, *rotundifolia* and *spinosa*, constitute a galaxy of stars with which growers of hardy plants would do well to become acquainted. They have all been hardy with me in temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero. It is probably unnecessary to describe all the species named above, as they have quite similar sweet pea-like flowers in shades of pink—there are two or three yellow-flowered kinds, but they are not included in the foregoing, *speciosa* at least being

too tender for my climate—though they differ widely in height and growth habits. As an example of the low-growing kinds, among which *cenisia* and *repens* are included, let us examine the former for a moment. Correvon's statement that it is "a marvel for the sunny rockery" has been fully justified by the plant's behavior in my garden. The word "lovely" is much overworked, but I know of no other better fitted to describe *cenisia* when its prostrate branches, which are clothed in small divided leaves, are smothered under a carpet of its pink blooms. To illustrate the upright growers, *hircina* may be briefly described. Though strictly herbaceous, it makes a shrub-like growth to a height of two feet, bearing its pink and white sweet peas from late June or early July onward for a period of about two months. These dates are contrary to those given in Bailey's Cyclopedia, where it is said to bloom from May to July or August. The latter dates may cover its blooming period in its native state in Europe, but do not coincide with its performance here. Anyway, it is a most desirable plant and should become popular. All these *ononis* species are easily reproduced from seeds.

Alpine Poppies.

There is no lovelier moraine or scree plant than the alpine poppy, particularly in its better forms such as *Papaver aurantiacum*, *P. Burseri* and *P. rheticum*. Grow these in a lean soil—pure gravel with just a suggestion of leaf mold in it—placing them in a sunny, wind-swept place, if you want to see how lovely a real alpine can be. The trouble with these alpine poppies as they are usually handled in nurseries is that they are given too rich a diet, which causes a fatness of growth, if such an expression is permissible, creating a luxuriousness all out of proportion to the plant's real nature. For example, *P. rheticum* should not get over four inches high if it is correctly grown, when its rich orange yellow cups over tufts of hairy leaves

will excite the most phlegmatic. I believe there is no planting in my garden that excites more interest than a sunny plateau devoted to alpine poppies in a wide range of colors which bloom from May until frost. Commercial growers would probably find the separate colors more salable, though a good lot of hybrids are not without merit. One drawback in growing these poppies is the heavy losses that are sure to follow the transplanting of even fairly large specimens. This can be overcome, to some extent, by selling small plants or, perhaps better yet, by growing them in pots. But it should not be understood that poppies are permanently satisfied under pot culture. The best way to sell this class of material is in the seeds—a phase of nursery work that should be profitable for every neighborhood grower.

Phacelia.

Phacelia is made up of a lot of annuals, many of them well known in gardens, and a few perennials, none of which seems known to any extent. Of the latter, *P. sericea*, with silvery divided leaves and short spikes of blue purple flowers, is a good rock garden ornament, being easily grown in sun or part shade and hardy enough for most sections of the United States. *P. magellanica* is even lovelier in some ways, having woolly leaves and heads of pale pink flowers on 15-inch to 20-inch stems. It is not quite hardy enough for northern Michigan, but probably would be south of the Mason-Dixon line. Wherever it is hardy, it will make a welcome addition to our list of rockery plants, the combination of woolly foliage and pink heads being quite out of the ordinary. These perennial species come almost as readily from seeds as do the annuals and present no difficult cultural problem if they are given good drainage.

Phlox Subulata.

A number of new varieties of *Phlox subulata* were added to my collection last year, but none could compare in beauty to the two German varieties, Maischnee and Schneewittchen, meaning, respectively, May Snow and Snow Sprite, if my German is correct. They are both white, though much more distinct than words can convey, the latter making an even neater mound than the popu-

lar Vivid, while the other is a more lax grower. If I am not badly mistaken, much will be heard from these two varieties during the next few years. There seems to be a multiplicity of pink varieties, some of the new kinds being too near to ones now established in gardens to merit a place in lists, but that cannot be said of Ronsdorfer Schön (Ronsdorf Beauty), with large brilliant salmon flowers, and Brightness (bright pink). I have seen nothing new in blue or lilac that is apt to replace the ones of these shades we now have, though Lilakönigin, a deep lilac, shows much promise.

(To be continued.)

NEW CLING PEACH.

Canners and peach growers have been looking for a new cling peach to replace Phillips, which is losing favor commercially, although today occupying more acreage in California than any other canning peach. Several promising varieties are in process of development.

In California the new Sullivan cling variety is hailed as meeting this need. It was developed and patented by C. E. Sullivan, a Sutter county peach grower. It ripens at the same time as or a few days earlier than Phillips. The tree is said to be a more vigorous grower and to fruit more heavily, yet the fruit averages from three to three and one-half inches. The flesh is bright yellow in color and firm, with excellent texture and symmetry. Being a gland leaf variety, the new peach is expected to be immune from most diseases which attack the glandless leaf type. George C. Roeding, Jr., president of the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal., which is introducing the Sullivan cling this coming planting season, asserts that the Sullivan cling meets every requirement for a superior canning peach to replace the Phillips.

THREE NEW RASPBERRIES.

Two new red raspberries and one new purple variety, originated on the grounds of the New York state experiment station, are available this autumn for the first time.

The two red varieties have been named Marcy and Indian Summer and the purple variety Sodus. Planting stocks of all three may be ob-

tained from the New York State Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, at a nominal cost.

Marcy is one of a half-dozen or so seedlings that have survived out of about 10,000 that fruited for the first time in 1928 from a number of crosses made with the Lloyd George as one parent. The new variety takes its name from Mount Marcy, New York state's highest mountain, because of its large size. Marcy is the largest red raspberry in the station collection and is vigorous and productive. It is rated superior to Latham and Newburgh in quality.

Indian Summer is reported the best autumn-fruited raspberry available. It ripens its summer crop early, while the autumn crop begins to ripen in early September and continues until checked by frost, with most of the fall crop coming in October.

Sodus, the new purple variety, is described as exceedingly vigorous and a heavy cropper. This past summer it also displayed remarkable drought-resistance.

GLUE DUST FOR RED SPIDER.

A better method of controlling red spiders, which annually cause losses of thousands of dollars through the destruction and disfigurement of conifers and shrubs, has resulted from the further studies of the problem by C. C. Compton, of the Illinois natural history survey.

Formerly it was recommended, among other things, that trees infested with red spiders be sprayed with glue in solution. While effective, this method has several disadvantages which have prevented its extensive use. In the new method, which consists of dusting the trees while wet with a powdered glue, the undesirable features of the glue spray are eliminated.

The glue used is of the type employed in the preparation of cheap paints and calcimines and is obtainable from glue manufacturers. The dust may be applied after a heavy dew or rain, or the trees may be sprinkled lightly but thoroughly by means of a hose and then dusted while wet. The glue may be washed off by sprinkling after twenty-four hours or left to shell off. Two treatments four or five days apart are usually sufficient to bring a heavy infestation under control. There is no danger of injuring the trees by this treatment.

Chrysanthemum Leaf Spot

*Results of Spray Protection Trials During Past Summer at
New Jersey Experiment Station Indicate Possible Control*

An experimental block of chrysanthemums was planted and maintained at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station horticultural farm during the past summer, in order to study the control possibilities of leaf spot on field chrysanthemums. The results, reported by F. R. Lancaster, have just been published by the station.

With special reference to the leaf spot disease caused by *Septoria obesa*, the varieties for experimentation were chosen for their apparent susceptibility or resistance to this organism. They were planted in soil not previously used for chrysanthemum culture. The following list of varieties used is in order of the most susceptible to the least susceptible: Kazuka, Aladdin, Diana, Lorelei, Mercury, Mrs. H. Harrison, Anna L. Moran, Edmund F. Black, Oconto, Ruth Cumming, Autumn Leaf, Ceres, The Chief, Adirondack, Irene.

The gross symptomatology of this leaf spot disease is as follows: At the start the disease is evidenced by indefinite brownish spots which later become, in many cases, a distinct black brown circular or elliptic spot of zonate character. These spots coalesce and the resulting dried up black brown leaf remains attached to the stem. The basal leaves are first affected and the disease works upward so that by the time the blooming period is over many varieties have one-half to two-thirds of their leaves killed.

The plants used in this test were protected during the growing season by four standard spray treatments; namely, Bordeaux mixture 2-2-50; Coposil, two pounds to fifty gallons; flotation sulphur, five pounds to fifty gallons, and Triogen, single strength as recommended on the container.

Ten plants of each variety received each treatment and ten plants of each variety were used as checks, receiving no spray treatment. Sprays were applied from the time the plants were set out in the spring until the first appearance of flower color in the early fall. The spray schedule varied with the appearance of new leaf surface of sufficient area to need protection. The dates of application averaged ap-

proximately once every three weeks.

The source of disease inoculum was residual in a permanent chrysanthemum varietal display at the farm approximately 100 yards distant from the experimental block. This permanent display was untreated. Disease appearing in the experimental block is assumed to be the result of wind-blown spores. As diseased leaves appeared in the block they were allowed to remain as a secondary source of inoculum.

Results of spray protection compiled from this block are not outstandingly significant. The reason for this is that inoculum from the permanent variety plot was probably light until later in the season. When the disease appeared in the experimental block, certain varieties in the permanent variety test plot were showing infection on as high as thirty per cent of the leaves.

Figures were obtained just before killing frost on average percentages of healthy leaves throughout the treated blocks irrespective of variety. Untreated plants showed eighty per cent healthy leaves, while the sprayed ones showed about ninety per cent.

The advancement of this *Septoria* leaf spot disease is most rampant in the cooler, more humid fall weather. When sprays were discontinued there was little evidence of disease in the block. During October, the disease advanced with increased rapidity.

To indicate the degree of protection sustained throughout the month of October from sprays applied during the growing season, reactions of one highly susceptible variety and one less susceptible variety were compiled after the first killing frost. The former showed twenty-eight per cent healthy leaves on untreated plants and twice that on treated ones. The less susceptible variety showed fifty per cent healthy leaves on untreated plants and from sixty-five to eighty per cent on sprayed plants.

These differences are great enough to indicate the advisability of protective sprays as part of the program for combating this leaf spot disease of chrysanthemums.

Indications strongly suggest that

Septoria obesa overwinters on chrysanthemum leaf débris on the soil. When possible, therefore, all diseased leaves should be removed as they make their appearance, and old tops should be carefully removed and burned after frost.

FIELD MICE THREATEN.

Field mice, which last winter caused damage to small hardwood trees, bush fruits, shrubs and fruit trees estimated at more than \$50,000 in Illinois alone, continued through the summer in abnormally high numbers and again threaten damage to trees and shrubs unless disease or control measures reduce the mice population.

Wire netting, wood veneer, paper and cloth covering the trunks of trees to a height of about eighteen inches are effective in preventing girdling, especially if wire of four meshes to the inch is used.

Cleaning away the sod and weeds, leaving a bare area at the base of trees, is a good practice to prevent injury by meadow mice, but it has little effect in preventing injury by mice that make underground runways and girdle the roots of trees.

To insure complete protection, it usually pays to reduce the infestation of mice by the use of poison baits placed along the surface and underground runways.

MORE FREE TREES.

Since 1926, Four-H Club members in New York state have planted nearly 9,000,000 trees, and in the past three years students of vocational agriculture have planted an additional 1,500,000 trees, according to James D. Pond, assistant extension forester at Cornell University. Trees are again offered this year by the New York state conservation department to reforest idle or waste land. Six kinds of trees are offered, and a choice may be made of 500 each of two species. Offerings include Scotch pine, red pine, Norway spruce, black locust, white cedar, and Japanese larch or tamarack seedlings.

Minnesota Meeting

Eleventh Annual Convention of Minnesota Association Draws Many Nurserymen from Neighboring States

Starting the second decade of its history, the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association reached its highest membership, the count of eighty including about a dozen nurserymen from other states as associate members, at the eleventh annual convention, December 14 and 15, at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul. A live representation of the trade in the northwest enjoyed the two days' quick-moving program.

At its conclusion, Bj. Loss, having served two years as president, was succeeded by his fellow townsmen from Lake City, R. D. Underwood, previously vice-president. John Andrews, Faribault, succeeded to the latter office, and H. S. Reid, St. Paul, was reelected treasurer. It was discovered that the by-laws required the appointment of the secretary by the executive committee, instead of being elected by the convention, as has been W. T. Cowperthwaite over the past ten years. Passing a resolution to confirm his acts over the past decade, the convention recommended his appointment again as secretary.

Directors elected for a 2-year term were A. M. Brand, Faribault; Harry Franklin Baker, Minneapolis, and Franc P. Daniels, Long Lake. Ed. Johnson, Minneapolis, was elected to succeed John Andrews for the balance of his term as director. The other director is R. N. Ruedlinger, Minneapolis.

President's Address.

In his annual message the president reviewed thoroughly the work of the Minnesota association, which has taken its place among the most active groups in the country. He called attention to the problems of taxation, distribution, organization, etc. Concluding, he said:

"Looking back upon the five or six years which we have passed through, I am amazed that any business could have taken the licking that we have taken and still be able to paddle. With that in mind, I feel that we shall get along if we can only see eye to eye and agree among ourselves."

Speaking on the topic, "Publicity Pointers for Building Business," F. R. Kilner, editor of *The American Nurseryman*, suggested factors to be observed in nurserymen's use of this means of increasing sales. He also pointed out the great value to an association of publicity in the trade magazine regarding its activities and work performed for members, as a means of interesting a larger circle of the trade and gaining members. Mutual exchange of information of this kind through the trade magazine, he said, promotes mutual progress and the unity of the industry.

Because he was detained on government business at Ottawa, T. A. Torgeson, Estevan, Sask., Canada, was unable to be present. However, Paul H. Roberts, director of the shelterbelt project, was

present from Lincoln, Neb., and spoke briefly on the co-operation between nurserymen and government officials in that undertaking, a co-operation to which also testified E. C. Hilborn, chairman of the A. A. N. committee on government nurseries.

In the afternoon was read a review of "The Prospects for 1937," prepared by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., and in his absence read by Harold Welch. Because of its clear summarization, this is presented on another page of this issue.

So interesting was the talk of A. M. Brand on "Memories of the Old Nurseries of Minnesota" that, though lengthy, it made everyone present wish to hear more. Old names were recalled and incidents of the early days were told, either from Mr. Brand's memory or from the facts set forth in his father's diary.

Government Fruit Breeding.

Reviewing the accomplishments of fruit breeding by state and federal experiment stations, Prof. W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture, University Farm, stated that forty-five active fruit-breeding stations were maintained either by states or the federal government in this country. Because no fruits except two or three berries were actually native to this country, this work has been necessary to find varieties suitable to conditions in the New World and to the varied sections of this country. Up to 1935, these government stations had produced 451 new varieties of fruits. The leaders were: Georgia, 12; Iowa, 14; Minnesota, 39; New Jersey, 16; New York, 105; North Dakota, 5; South Dakota, 187, and the United States Department of Agriculture, 61, chiefly citrus and small fruits.

In early history, this fruit breeding was carried on in commercial nurseries. The first state project was that in Minnesota in 1878, followed within a few years by Iowa, New York and the United States Department of Agriculture. By 1895 Wisconsin and South Dakota had undertaken similar work.

He stated that over 33,000 acres were planted to fruits produced in Minnesota. The Latham raspberry leads with 25,000 acres, more than half of the red raspberry acreage east of the Rocky mountains. The Chief raspberry accounts for 3,000 acres, and the Harolson apple, 2,400 acres.

Professor Alderman urged nurserymen to try the introductions not only from their own state station, but those from other stations as well. He reported several new varieties ready for introduction at the Minnesota station as soon as sufficient stock could be found available.

Windbreak Plans.

E. M. Conzett, director of forestry, explained a plan proposed by the state

department of conservation to promote windbreaks to replace the many destroyed by the drought. A simple sketch is provided in mimeographed form for the planting of 1,175 small trees, specified as to size and spacing. Several nurseries agreed to furnish the planting material in a unit package at a standard price of \$22.50, and their names appear on the mimeographed circular being sent out through the county agents of the state. It was hoped by this procedure to get windbreaks started, supplying the trees at the lowest possible cost from commercial nurseries, and thus probably avoid any call for free trees from state-owned nurseries.

Root Studies.

The root spread of trees and shrubs is different than accepted belief, according to studies revealed by Prof. A. F. Yeager, of the North Dakota state experiment station, Fargo. With a crew of ninety relief workers, he dug a total of two miles of trenches around large trees and shrubs, counting the roots as they appeared at various steps below the surface, and then along the main roots and branches to determine their extent. He discovered that most roots, even of large trees, were from two to four feet below the surface of the ground and rarely more than five feet. The root spread each way on the average was one and one-third times the height of the tree, or a total spread of two and two-thirds times the height.

He showed diagrams of various trees indicating the height and root spread and depth. A green ash thirty-eight feet high had a root spread of forty-nine feet on each side and no roots below five feet. An elm thirty-six feet high showed one root sixty-three feet long. A black walnut had a taproot only five feet down on a tree twenty-five feet high; eighty per cent of the roots were within two feet of the surface; one root ran fifty-four feet sideways past rows of other trees. An oak twenty feet high sent one root nine feet deep and another forty-two feet out. A cottonwood sixty-five feet high threw roots eight feet deep and seventy-five feet out from the base. The apple is deep-rooted, and one sixteen feet high had roots ten feet deep and a twenty-six-foot spread, though ninety-eight per cent of the roots were within the first six feet below the surface. Blue spruce, he found, had a narrower spread, the roots reaching only sixteen feet on a tree thirty feet high, the roots all less than five feet below the surface. No deeper were the roots of a jack pine twenty-eight feet high, though they were thirty-eight feet long.

In shrubs he found a similar tendency except in the case of the tamarix, which, fourteen feet high, had a spread of but nine feet from the base. A chokeberry sixteen feet high had one root thirty-six feet long, but no root more than five feet deep. Buckthorn fifteen feet high had a root nineteen feet in length. Caragana seventeen feet high had a root spread of twenty-two feet.

Especially interesting was the diagram of a green ash on the side of a slough.

On the level side its roots ran forty feet into a garden, but on the other side, where there was plenty of water, the roots extended only sixteen to twenty feet, running fifteen feet deep down the side of the slough.

The facts discovered, he said, indicated that the roots of a tree developed where water was present, and did not grow downward to dry soil in seeking irrigation. The spread in roots of various trees above-mentioned would indicate their usefulness for various purposes. He thought by the application of fertilizer and water it might be possible to keep roots close to a tree. "In a garden there seemed little possibility otherwise to cut off the competition of tree roots, except perhaps by trenching.

Chet G. Marshall, Arlington, Neb., called attention to the investigations finding roots of Jonathan apples over twenty-five feet deep in the soil of his section, and roots of pears and plums as much as twenty to twenty-two feet deep. So there is still much to be learned on this subject.

A buffet supper Monday evening was made enjoyable by the nurserymen's singing under the leadership of R. D. Underwood and to the accompaniment of an accomplished girl accordionist. Colored slides illustrated a lecture, "Motoring to America's Famous Gardens," given through the courtesy of "Better Homes and Gardens" and the Buick Motor Co.

Plant Growth.

The program Tuesday morning was opened by Henry Bock, Naperville, Ill. His title was "Experiences in Nursery Stock Propagation," and he started out by telling a number of sad experiences. In answer to the questions of the audience he gave numerous bits of sound advice. His formula for successful propagation is "good wood, plenty of sun, plenty of water, and good soil, also."

Dr. C. O. Rost, division of soils, University Farm, spoke on "Some Factors Affecting Plant Growth." These, he said, consisted of physical and organic properties of the soil, and of the external factors of environment, such as temperature and rainfall. He asserted that it is possible to give a plant too much food, and this is sometimes done when deep holes are dug and filled with black soil for tree planting. The overdevelopment of the organisms in the soil produce a chemical reaction that forms ferotannic acid, or ink, and this could be seen on dead trees in such locations if the bark about the roots were pulled back, revealing the black stain. He suggested, instead, filling the hole with clay to within two feet of the surface and then putting in the black soil.

A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, mentioned as important insects of 1936 the tentless caterpillar which had infested forests on the northern boundary, defoliating aspen and basswood trees; the evergreen root beetle, which feeds on the roots of small spruces and might be controlled by a poison bait mash, and the San José scale, which is threatening.

In speaking on nursery inspection, T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist, expressed fear of the Japanese beetle, a pest not yet found in Minnesota, but one which might arrive any time. He said the drought

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had checked the plant lice which spread mosaic on strawberries, and the plant would be free from the disease the coming season. He saw encouragement in the report that the shipment of nursery stock through the inspectors in the Twin Cities had been the largest this year in any since 1929.

The feature of the closing session was the able paper by John Andrews on "Legislation Affecting the Nursery Industry." With the exception of a detailed outline of the social security act, which has been published in these columns previously, his talk is given in full on another page of this issue.

Senator M. R. Cashman followed with comments on nursery legislation, stating that the time to take action was at hearings before enactment. A large representation would win attention of legislators.

Ernest Swenson made a brief report as
(Concluded on page 13.)

NORTHERN RETAILERS MEET.

At the conclusion of the Minnesota state meeting, the members of the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association gathered for supper December 15 at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, to hold the annual meeting and discuss problems relating to the agency business. This organization includes a dozen or fifteen prominent retail nursery firms operating through agents in the north central states. One of the oldest trade organizations in that section, it has done much for that branch of the industry. The address of President L. J. Wesely, of the Owatonna Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., and the report of the secretary, C. C. Smith, of the Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia., were presented at the opening session. Discussion of pertinent problems filled the evening and carried over to the following day.

TEXAS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

Financing Plan Successful.

J. M. Ramsey, president, and B. E. Williams, chairman of the finance committee of the Texas Association of Nurserymen, report that the contracts and remittances mailed out to members are being returned rapidly. In fact, Mr. Ramsey states that it looks as though the revised plan of financing as submitted to the membership will go over even better than was first expected, and that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

The members who have not signed and returned the agreement mailed out by the association about November 22 are urged to do so at once.

The financial plan of the association was adopted for accumulation of a fund for the purpose of advertising and taking care of matters of legislation and other necessary work for which special funds are required. The following schedule was adopted and appears in the agreement:

"Said member hereby agrees to pay to said association a certain amount, according to the total amount of sales of nursery stock, wholesale and retail, made to Texas individuals, firms or corporations during the present nursery selling year, ending June 1, 1937, said amount to be determined according to the following table:

Total Sales	Amount to Be Paid
\$ 1,000.00 to \$ 5,000.00.....	\$ 5.00
5,001.00 to 10,000.00.....	10.00
10,001.00 to 15,000.00.....	15.00
15,001.00 to 20,000.00.....	20.00
20,001.00 to 30,000.00.....	30.00
30,001.00 to 40,000.00.....	40.00
40,001.00 and over.....	50.00

"It is understood that the term total sales includes nursery stock only and does not include amounts received for construction work."

The association has already accomplished a number of things in behalf of the nurserymen of the state, some of which have been accomplished without remuneration to the nurserymen undertaking the task. One of the main accomplishments now in view is the introduction and passage of a bill in the next session of the legislature, which convenes at Austin, January 1, to eliminate taxation on growing nursery crops.

Application for Lowered Rate.

The application made by the Texas Association of Nurserymen to the Texas tariff bureau for the application of column 20, minimum 30,000 pounds, for B. & B. nursery stock between Texas points, including Shreveport, was considered before the Texas tariff bureau, December 1, at Dallas.

The nurserymen who appeared before the bureau in behalf of this lowered freight rate included George F. Verhalen, Scottsville, chairman of the transportation committee; W. C. Griffing, Beaumont; Edward L. Baker, Fort Worth, and B. E. Williams, Dallas.

H. C. Eargle, traffic manager of the Beaumont chamber of commerce, accompanied Mr. Griffing to this hearing and presented the application, and the nurserymen are much indebted to his efforts in thoroughly explaining to the tariff bureau the necessity for a lowered rate.

The application met with favorable approval by the members of the bureau hearing, and it is expected that it will likewise meet with the approval of the railroad commission and be put into immediate effect.

Announcement will be made as soon as the rate is published and becomes effective.

New Members.

Announcement has been made of the following new members: W. B. McKinney, Tyler; Dixie Rose Nursery, Tyler; Victoria Floral Co., Victoria; Paul S. Jackson, Alvin; Emil Krejci, Corpus Christi; R. N. Moseley, Houston. All nurserymen within the state actively engaged in the nursery or landscape business are invited to join the association, as it is organized to be of special benefit to both wholesale and retail nurserymen of Texas.

CANADIAN GROUP MEETS.

The Eastern Canada Nurserymen's Association met at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., November 25. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Honorary president, Senator E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.; president, E. B. Luke, Montreal, Que.; vice-president, H. B. Dunington-Grubb, Toronto; directors, S. E. Wellington, Toronto; Leon Smith, Winona, and Kenneth McDonald, Ottawa, and secretary-treasurer, L. F. Burrows, Ottawa. The president and secretary were instructed to invite the American Association of Nurserymen to hold its annual convention in Toronto in 1938.

President Luke, in his annual address, urged overhauling of business methods, better standards of quality, careful selection of varieties to propagate, improved collection methods, publicizing of the trade and giving more attention to systems of servicing the stock bought by customers.

A resolution was unanimously passed that the tariff committee prepare a brief for submission to the Canadian Horticultural Council and later to the ministry of finance setting out the necessity for maintaining the present tariff status upon imports of nursery stock from the United States and The Netherlands.

T. N. Hoblyn, of the research station at East Malling, explained the work being done in England on improving rootstocks of fruits. M. B. Davis, Dominion horticul-

turist, recommended the double-working of apple trees.

It was pointed out that there was a difference in the methods adopted by various members in classifying grades. As a result, a committee was appointed to study the standards adopted by the association in 1924 and also the standards followed by the American Association of Nurserymen.

Mention was made of the fact that although no other organized horticultural group is more interested in stimulating interest in garden and planting matters than the nurserymen's association, little is presently being done by the group in this regard. It was felt that while the association could not now take much direct action, the members could aid greatly by encouraging proper articles in the press and for radio talks, as well as by giving addresses before clubs of various sorts.

Interchange of credit information between The Canadian, American and The Netherlands nurserymen's groups was proposed. After considerable discussion concerning the advisability of securing a Canadian plant patent act or obtaining some essential amendments to the unfair competition act of 1932 (trade-mark act), it was decided to follow the latter course.

EASTERN COUNCIL MEETS.

The meeting of the Council of Eastern Nurserymen, held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York city, December 1 and 2, drew about fifty persons, many of whom spoke freely with regard to problems of the industry, particularly repre-

SECRETARIES, PLEASE NOTE.

The news columns of The American Nurseryman are open to all trade organizations throughout the country. The officers can promote interest and membership in their organizations by forwarding reports of their activities for publication. Many nurserymen in your own state not now members subscribe to this magazine and will be induced to join by reading of the work of your organization. More than that, the trade throughout the country is interested to know what is going on, and greater unity of effort for the advancement of the industry is promoted in this way.

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sentation of the trade at Washington, without taking any action in the matter. J. H. Humphreys was chairman and H. A. Naldrett was secretary.

The chairman declared an urgent need for organized activity, but several speakers were uncompromising in their opposition to joining in the A. A. N.'s proposal for support of a Washington representative. It seemed agreed that a powerful national organization is necessary, but the retail nurserymen who form the organization federated in the Eastern Council referred to the domination of the A. A. N. by the wholesalers, though the latter have been in a minority on the executive board for several years. Reference to "invisible powers" brought the reply of Lester Lovett that during his two years as president and over a year on the executive board he had failed to note any unseen forces.

The threat of the Jones-Patman bill, government nurseries, quarantine legislation, taxation and other matters require attention at Washington, it was agreed, and nurserymen could not well be asked to spare the time from their own enterprises to conduct the work of the industry for nothing, it was conceded.

Philip P. Gott, manager of trade associations in the United States Chamber of Commerce, gave an illuminating address on trade association work. He described their operations and stated that every big business group has its Washington resident representative. At a later session, he agreed that a system of regional units to be represented on a national board should be a feasible plan. He said that the cost of Washington representatives for various industries ranged from \$10,000 to \$60,000 per year. The nurserymen's association would require a total annual expenditure of \$25,000 to conduct the work that should be done in Washington, he stated.

Dr. T. J. Headlee, New Jersey state entomologist, talked to the meeting about co-operating with the federal quarantine bureau. He foresaw problems which would require more activity on the part of nurserymen's organizations with respect to quarantines.

It was voted that an early meeting be called of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, which has a strong quarantine committee with a substantial fund at its disposal.

Dr. Freeman Weiss spoke in behalf of the New Jersey department of agriculture, telling what had been done for nurserymen in that state.

MINNESOTA MEETING.

(Concluded from page 11.)

chairman of the legislation committee. He is also chairman of the state contact committee to work with the A.A.N., and was appointed, on motion, to attend the meeting of association representatives called for January 12 at Chicago.

The appeal for funds to support a Washington representative in the industry was answered by a vote to raise Minnesota's allotment, and a committee was appointed to proportion the shares of the different nurserymen of the state according to their acreage and volume of business.

"J & P"

ROSE NOVELTIES

ASK FOR NEW ROSE BROADSIDE

in four colors

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1936 NOVELTIES

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Splendid Stock

Write for Special Quotations

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BURR'S QUALITY SEEDLINGS

Ampelopsis Veitchii and Berry
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at right price.Complete line of general nursery
stock. Let us quote you on your re-
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C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
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SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

LINING-OUT STOCK

Connecticut Valley Grown
Seedlings - Rooted Cuttings
Evergreen and Deciduous

Write for List
C. E. WILSON & CO., INC.
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Canterbury Boxwood

Buxus suffruticosa and B. sempervirens.
Selected uniform plants; bushy and foliated to
center; masses of fibrous roots. Finished speci-
mens from 4 inches up, ready for quick shipment.
Prices lower, plants larger. Ask for special list.
CANTERBURY, Box A, Easton, Md.

Coming Conventions

PROGRAM FOR WESTERN MEET.

The annual convention of the Western Association of Nurserymen will be held Tuesday to Thursday, January 5 to 7, at the Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo. The usual interesting program for this convention has been announced by George W. Holsinger, for many years secretary of this association, who has been badly crippled with rheumatism for the last six months and has been severely handicapped in carrying on his correspondence.

A meeting of retail nurserymen will be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday, January 5, the day preceding the opening of the general convention. The special program for this retailers' session has not yet been announced.

The program for the general convention is as follows:

JANUARY 6, 10 A. M.

Call to order, by President E. L. Baker. Roll call and introduction of members. Applications for membership. Appointment of committees. Secretary-treasurer's report. Introduction of new members. President's address. Announcement of state association meetings.

JANUARY 6, 1:30 P. M.

A trio of sound pictures: 1, "Plant Growth;" 2, "Roots of Plants," and 3, "Flowers at Work." "The Weather Man's Job," by a representative of the government meteorological service, Kansas City, Mo.

"Federal Legislation," by Henry Chase, Chase, Ala.

JANUARY 7, 9:30 A. M.

Report of the Dallas convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, by Chet Marshall, Arlington, Neb.

"During Periods of Depression Should Old Methods of Marketing Be Discarded for New?" by E. H. Smith, York, Neb.

Regional reports. Report of committee on resolutions. Report of audit committee. Report of nomination committee. Report of other committees. Election of officers.

ILLINOIS PROGRAM.

While complete program plans have not yet been made for the twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, the arrangements to date guarantee that the sessions for members January 13 and 14 will be extremely interesting. The meetings will be held in the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, where lounging quarters will be available in the South Club, on the eighteenth floor.

Miles W. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., secretary of the association, announces the list of speakers now scheduled, with their probable topics of discussion, as follows:

"Federal Laws and Rulings as They Affect the Nursery Industry," by Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

"Modern Sales Promotion," by R. R. Cunningham, director of sales promotion, La Salle Extension University, Chicago.

"The Morton Arboretum," by C. E. Godshalk, superintendent, Lisle, Ill.

"New Practices in Propagation," by L. C. Chadwick, of the Ohio State University, Columbus.

"Summer Merchandising of Nursery Stock," by Kenneth Hayser, Kansas City, Mo.

"Current Inspection Problems in Illinois," by H. F. Seifert, chief plant inspector, Illinois state department of agriculture, Urbana.

Clarence O. Seibenthaler, Dayton, O., president of the American Association of Nurserymen, is also expected to address the group. Others have not yet indicated their subjects. As usual, a group luncheon will be held the second day, January 14, at noon, in the Hotel La Salle.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

The Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual convention January 26 and 27 at the Hotel Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn. The program for the meetings is not yet completed, but Robert S. Sturtevant, landscape lecturer of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., will give a talk on the afternoon of January 27.

NEW YORK WINTER MEETING.

The New York State Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Seneca hotel, Rochester, Wednesday, January 20. The sessions will open at 10 a. m. with an address by the president, W. J. Maloney, of Dansville.

At 10:30 the society will divide into five sections, under the chairmanship of leaders in the respective fields, so that round-table discussions may be carried along as best suits the temper and need of the particular group. The sections are as follows: (1) Retail sales, (2) catalogue houses, (3) landscape problems, (4) roadside sales, (5) insect and disease problems. The last-named section will discuss spray materials, the control of the spruce gall aphid, and other insect pests and diseases in the nursery. Authorities from Cornell University and from the New York agricultural experiment station will be present at these sessions to bring the latest results of their research work.

Luncheon will be at 12 o'clock, with greetings from Dr. A. B. Buchholz, of the department of agriculture and markets, at Albany, and Dr. H. B. Tukey, chief in research of the New York state agricultural experiment station, Geneva.

In the afternoon the sections will combine. At 1:30 p. m. the fruit variety problem will be discussed, with leading authorities from the university and experiment station present with samples and models of the more important fruit varieties. At 2:15 the trend in ornamental plantings will be the subject of discussion, led by Dr. Donald Wyman, of the Arnold Arboretum. At 3 o'clock there will be a discussion of economic problems and their relation to the nursery industry, presented by an economist from Cornell University.

The association is making every effort this year to broaden its scope and usefulness. After a highly successful field day at the New York state agricultural experiment station last summer, there was considerable demand for an informational meeting during the winter, which would bring the latest results of scientific research to the nurserymen. This program, as outlined, is a result and offers a strong appeal to the nursery interests of the state.

LONG ISLAND PROGRAM.

The sixth annual meeting of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association will be held January 4 at the Bethpage Country Club, Farmingdale, announces G. Clifton Sammis, secretary, Huntington, L. I.

The business session will be held at 10 o'clock at which time new officers will be elected, reports received from the various committees, etc. There are several important topics to be discussed, among them the Japanese beetle regulations, the recent meeting of the Council of Eastern Nurserymen, cost accounting and plans for the coming world's fair at New York.

Luncheon will be served to members and their guests at 1 o'clock, after which several guests will speak and a round-table discussion will be held.

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.

Dealers in

General Nursery Stock and Nursery Supplies to the Trade Only

306 South East Twelfth Ave. (New Location), Portland, Oregon

Fruit Trees and Seedlings, Small Fruits and Nuts, Shade and Flowering Trees, Deciduous Shrubs, Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials

Rubber Budding Strips :: Wooden Tree Labels and Other Nursery Supplies

ENSCHENDE NURSERY

Route 4 Hillsboro, Oregon

SEEDLINGS

Mazzard, Mahaleb and Apple

Rooted Quince Cuttings

Rooted Multiflora Japonica Cuttings

Write for Quotations



The great question!

Where to get new and rare trees and shrubs at trade prices?

EASY ENOUGH!

Write today for list 3637.

W. B. CLARKE & CO.

San Jose, Calif.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons
Milton, Oregon

Pioneer Nursery Pacific Northwest
Complete List of
General Nursery Stock
European White Birch (*Betula alba*)
Branched, single leaders, also clumps
3 to 5 leaders branched at ground.
Maples: Norway, Schwedler, Sugar,
Sycamore, white and branched. Globe
Norway, top-grafted on Norway.
Locust, Globe-head, rapid grower.
Oaks, Red and Scarlet.
Fruit Tree and Chinese Elm seedlings.
Car lot accommodation for eastern
points.
YOUR WANT LIST APPRECIATED.

A. MCGILL & SON
FAIRVIEW, OREGON
Wholesale Only

Our usual line of quality nursery
stock, including Shade and Flowering
Ornamental Trees and Specialties,
Fruit Tree Seedlings and
Roses.

Grown Right and Packed Right

A card will bring our list of items
that will make you some money.

SPECIAL
Plum Tree Offer

Varieties: Santa Rosa, Burbank, Methley Bruce, Shiro, Munson and Excelsior.
Budded on Plum roots.

3 to 4 ft., 13c
4 to 5 ft., 15c
5 to 6 ft., 18c

F.o.b. the nursery.

BEVERLY HILLS NURSERY
Route 8, Box 164 San Antonio, Tex.**OREGON-GROWN ROSEBUSHES**
Send for List
PETERSON & DERING, Inc.
Wholesale Rose Growers
SCAPPOOSE, OREGON**ORENCO NURSERY CO.**
Oreenco, Oregon
Wholesale Growers

Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental
Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.
Very complete line of quality stock

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS
Toroughly matured stock now ready
for shipment.
CHINESE ELM SEED
Now booking orders for next spring's
delivery.
WASHINGTON NURSERIES
Toppenish, Wash.**SCIENTISTS' MEETING.**

Listed in the program for the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science December 29 to 31 are 198 topics of papers which will be read or available for presentation if time permits. The sessions will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J.

Those attending will meet with various sections, according to their interests, as the program covers different phases of horticultural activity, such as fruit growing, vegetable production, floriculture, propagation practices, etc.

The annual banquet will be held Wednesday evening, December 30, when the program, in the charge of the New Jersey group, will include an address by Prof. Alex Laurie, of Ohio State University, Columbus, president of the society. Election of officers will take place at the afternoon business session December 31.

OHIO SHORT COURSE.

The eighth annual nurserymen's and landscape gardeners' short course will be held in the horticulture and forestry building, Ohio State University, Columbus, January 20 to 22. The short course has been arranged this year to follow the winter meeting of the Ohio State Nurserymen's Association, which will be held at Columbus, January 18 and 19.

An excellent program is being arranged. A full half-day will be devoted to a discussion of roses and another half-day to taxus. All phases of propagation, culture, varieties, landscape planting and maintenance will be considered. As in the past, many other subjects will also be discussed.

Robert Pyle, of West Grove, Pa., will discuss "Present-day Rose Varieties," and Dr. R. P. White, of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, will discuss the subjects of "Ornamental Plant Diseases" and "Essential Cultural Conditions for Ericaceous Plants."

CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS PARTY.

The Central California Nurserymen's Association held a merry event when fifty members and friends attended the annual Christmas party at the De Anza hotel, San Jose, Cal., December 10. Members brought inexpensive gifts, which were distributed by H. D. Hartman, who was the official Santa Claus, and his assistant, J. R. Crombie. A mock trial was held for hearings by members who were dissatisfied with their presents. The court was presided over by "Chief Justice" Clarence Perkins and "Associate Judges" J. A. Macdonald, Clyde Stocking, Ernest Carlson and Walter Hoff. The Christmas gift of the association went to Mrs. Jack McDonnell, Oakland, Cal.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

EATONTOWN, N. J.—As a result of action taken by the First National Bank of Eatontown, John S. Applegate, Red Bank, N. J., has been appointed receiver for the Shrewsbury Nurseries, which have about 120 acres in nursery stock. Edward Walder is president of the firm. The bank has a chattel mortgage of \$9,400 on the stock and other personal property of the firm. There are several mortgages on the land, it is reported.

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

1436 N. E. Second Ave.
PORTLAND, ORE.

Largest Fruit Tree Seedling Growers In America

We also grow all kinds of fruit trees, 1 or 2-year-old, but only for our regular seedling customers.

We accept 1 to 3-year contracts at this time for seedlings as well as fruit trees at a price you cannot afford to refuse.

Sample of seedlings or fruit trees upon request.

18 years' experience in Europe and 22 years' in America growing fruit trees and seedlings. References given if wanted.

JOHN HOLMASON, Prop.

Surplus**ELBERTA JUNE BUDS**

5/16 - 7/16 - 9/16 caliper

Also other varieties of peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, etc., in fine June bud and yearling stock.

Stock ready for shipment.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES
Bethany San Joaquin County Cal.

SPECIAL 30-DAY SALE
of Lining-out
and Specimen Stock

Hardy and Rare Trees, Shrubs, Ferns,
Vines and Herbaceous Perennials
of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Write for price list.

GARDENS OF THE BLUE RIDGE
E. C. Robbins
Ashford, McDowell Co., N. Car.

STOCK YOU WILL NEED

Cotoneaster Acutifolia, 2 to 3 ft.
Ligustrum Amoor River North, 18 to
24 ins. and 2 to 3 ft.
Rhus Canadensis, 2 to 3 ft.
Rhus Glabra, 3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.
Rosa Rubrifolia, 2 to 3 ft.
Rosa Rubiginosa, 18 to 24 ins. and 2 to
3 ft.
Rhamnus Cathartica, 3 to 4 ft. and 4
to 5 ft.
Ribes Alpinum, 18 to 24 ins.
Salix Blanda, 8 to 10 ft.
Salix Nigra, 5 to 6 ft.
Large American and Moline Elms
Norway Maple, Linden
Prices on application
ESCHRICHS NURSERY, Sta. F, Milwaukee, Wis.

Important New Book

ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENT.

The biggest single factor in horticultural development in this decade has been the planting of highways and streets, the length and breadth of the nation, by appropriation of public funds. The effect on the public is yet incalculable. The owners and passengers in twenty million motor cars have seen trees, shrubs, vines, grass and flowering plants beautify the thoroughfares they travel. While nurserymen have been the recipients of a vast amount of business from this source in the past three years particularly, there is no question that all others who gain from the advancement of horticulture have benefited and will continue to do so. The example of such planting and the taste it gives the public for this form of beauty surely provide a stimulus to private planting with far-reaching results.

While some of this country's pioneers were thoughtful enough to set out trees on the roadsides, the practice was little observed, as our barren highways testify. When park development reached wider scope, and areas devoted to that purpose were of larger size, thought was turned to roadside planting. The greatest stimulus came, however, only three years ago, when the national government, in appropriating a huge road-building fund, specified that a small percentage should be spent in beautification. Once undertaken, it was found that planting of public grounds, highways and park areas was one of the most effective forms of relief work, because the greatest expenditure is for manual labor, in comparison with materials used. Every reader of these lines can call to mind the projects he has seen go forward in his own community in the past two or three years.

Those who engage in this work found all too little to guide them. A textbook on "Roadside Development" appeared in 1929, and the author of that book, J. M. Bennett, superintendent of parks and forestry for the board of county road commissioners of Wayne county, Mich., now has written another book, "Roadsides, The Front Yard of the Nation," explaining for the public as well as the professional man how and why roadside development should be practiced. The book should interest a wider public group by giving a more thorough understanding of the significance and importance of roadside planting.

Since this is a factor in the advancement of horticulture that would interest everyone, members of the trade should familiarize themselves with the contents of this book, and they might do well to promote the interest of public officials by supplying them copies.

Besides 240 pages of text, the book contains eighteen full-page illustrations and is handsomely bound in green cloth.

The opening chapter develops the theme of roadsides as the front yard of the nation, open to view and enjoyment by the millions of citizens of the country. In the succeeding chapters dealing with the various material for roadside planting, trees, shrubs, flow-

ers and ground covers have been discussed interestingly for the general reader, while pertinent facts presented will make the volume of specific value to persons engaged in roadside work.

Matters like service stations, signs, upkeep and roadside buildings are discussed competently from the author's full experience with such matters in the area about Detroit.

Of particular interest, perhaps, is the chapter on "The Nursery Question" in which Mr. Bennett advocates the use of material from established commercial nurseries, as of better and more uniform quality, readily available and at less cost, than from the usual municipal or other government nursery. Quotation of the specifications for deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs used by the Wayne county road commissioners are given in full, and the practices followed in purchasing stock are described.

This is a valuable book on a timely subject which should, in the interest of horticulture and the nation, have widespread distribution. The reasonable price of \$3 per copy should make this possible.

WINDBREAKS BRING DEMAND.

Sales in the current year have been the best for many seasons, reports J. E. Swedberg, proprietor of the Swedberg Nursery, Battle Lake, Minn. He says: "We sold more Chinese elm seedlings and trees than all other varieties together. Next came caragana, or Siberian pea tree. These were used for windbreaks in most cases."

THEODORE F. BORST, president of Little Tree Farms, Framingham Center, Mass., is leaving for Florida about the middle of this month.

W. A. TOOLE, Baraboo, Wis., was last month elected a director of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. His nursery of perennials, native and rock garden plants is well known throughout the state.

BLUEBERRIES

Demand for improved varieties is increasing. Let your customers know that you have them. List in your catalogue and send us your tags. We will gladly ship direct to your customer.

Free booklet.

Dependable source of supply.

**HOUSTON BLUEBERRY
NURSERY**
Hanover, Mass.

Small Fruit Plants

Evergreens — Shrubs

Lining-out Stock

Send for Complete Trade List

SCARFF'S NURSERIES
New Carlisle, O.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

OUTPOST VOTES BONUS.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of Outpost Nurseries, Inc., Ridgefield, Conn., it was decided that an extra bonus be paid to all regular employees and that this extra compensation be paid in the latter part of December. Those benefited by the bonus include all department foremen, sub-foremen, office employees, mechanics, etc. Salesmen are not included, as they work under a somewhat different arrangement.

A similar payment was made at the end of the spring season. The amount paid is based entirely on a merit system. The board also voted a general wage increase of approximately twelve and one-half per cent, effective April 1, 1937.

The bonus payment was made possible, the board feels, by better business which the firm enjoyed during 1936 and in appreciation of the splendid work and cooperation of its employees. The board feels that the wage increase is necessary because of the increased cost of living expenses and is made possible by a general increase in the prices, which will probably be a fact next year, due to a shortage of many of the more important items of nursery stock generally used by the customers of retail nurseries.

GOVERNMENT and state work has been so heavy this year that the Maywood Nursery Co., Maywood, Ill., did not issue its regular trade list, reports President Z. C. Smith, although he expects such a list will be put out next spring.

EMPLOYEES of the Stark Bros. Orchards & Nurseries Co., Louisiana, Mo., last week received a bonus amounting to ten per cent of their earnings. A similar amount had also been distributed last June. The total bonuses amounted to more than \$35,000.

SURPLUS FRUIT TREES and SCIONS

In order to clear this block, as our lease is out, we offer the following trees:

APPLE—Delicious, Yellow Delicious, Solid Red Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Winesap, Jonathan, Turley, Rome Beauty and Grimes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. and up, \$20.00 per 100.

Scions of the above varieties from our bearing orchard, including Black Twig, Kinnard's Choice, Arkansas Black, Ben Davis and others, \$3.50 per 1000.

PEACH TREES in All Leading Varieties
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. up, \$15.00 per 100.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., \$10.00 per 100.

This ad may not appear again.

GREEN RIVER NURSERIES
Robards, Ky.

STRAWBERRIES

Let us quote you on your requirements for spring 1937. 100 acres of plants grown under irrigation. All standard varieties.

STAHELIN'S NURSERY
Bridgman, Mich.

LATHAM RASPBERRIES
CHINESE ELM Hardy Strain
Northern Apple Seedlings

ANDREWS NURSERY
FARIBAULT, MINN.

..... a good supply of
SOUR and SWEET CHERRIES
APPLE — PEACH — PEAR
ORNAMENTALS — ROSES

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS
DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS

Write for FALL TRADE LIST.
Will appreciate your WANT
LIST and INQUIRIES.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES
E. S. Welch, Pres. Shenandoah, Iowa
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

Evergreens, Broad-leaved Evergreens,
Deciduous and Ornamental Trees,
Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet,
Hardy Perennials and Rock Plants --
Fruit Trees and Small Fruits --
Lining-out Stock.

PEACH TREES

A fine general line, including a
large supply of Elberta, Golden
Jubilee and South Haven.

Write for quotations and our Wholesale Trade
List.

The WESTMINSTER NURSERY
Established 1893 Westminster, Maryland

PEACH TREES

Ilex Crenata
Maples Pin Oaks
Quality Line Priced to Sell
HOWARD-HICKORY CO.
Hickory, N. C.

PEACH PITS
OUR PITS COMPARE FAVORABLY
WITH THE BEST

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
Hogansville, Georgia

Peach Seed and Peach Trees

Write for prices. Large acreage of
nursery stock. Will appreciate your
want list.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

HERBACEOUS AND TREE PEONIES

Newest Hybrid Lilacs and other
Specialties. Ask for price list.

The Cottage Gardens
Lansing, Mich.

NEW JERSEY MEETING.

The New Jersey Association of Nurserymen met at the Hotel Douglas, Newark, December 14.

Fred Osman, reporting for the contest committee, advised that the four silver cups donated by the association for the best gardens in their respective classes in the Herald Tribune garden contest, with which the association coöperated, were awarded, President Phillips making the presentation, and the committee felt that the effort was well worth while from the standpoint of publicity value to the members of the association.

Committees were appointed to plan for the winter meeting, the dates of which were tentatively set for January 28 and 29.

Colonel Phillips brought up the plan of the Council of Eastern Nurserymen and the American Association of Nurserymen to provide for a paid representative at Washington. Increasing efforts to introduce legislation harmful to the nursery industry as a whole make such a move seem necessary. Only by presenting a strong state organization can we do our share in combating common evils, and the executive committee hopes that many of the nurserymen not now members will join us and help protect and improve their own livelihood. Initiation fees have been rescinded for a period ending June 1, 1937.

Charles Hess and William Howe, Jr., were appointed delegates to the state agricultural convention, which will elect two members of the state board of agriculture. Incidentally, it was through the efforts of the New Jersey association that the organic law of the state was amended to include the nurserymen with other agricultural groups.

L. C. Schubert, See'y.

TWIN CITY NURSERYMEN.

Due in part to bad weather and driving conditions, the attendance at the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association meeting at Wade's restaurant, Minneapolis, Minn., December 9 was smaller than usual. President H. Franklin Baker presided, and the usual routine business after the supper was disposed of previous to the election of officers.

W. T. Cowperthwaite, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the nominations for the following year. President, H. Franklin Baker, Minneapolis; vice-president, J. Juhl, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, Vincent Bailey, Newport, and as a member of the board to succeed himself, John Hawkins, of the Rose Hill Nursery, Minneapolis. Upon vote, the recommendations were adopted.

FIRE AT BOBBINK & ATKINS.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., suffered considerable loss due to a fire which started about 5:30 p. m. Friday, December 11, in a large potting and packing shed adjoining greenhouses in which large quantities of azaleas and other flowering plants were being forced for the Christmas trade. The fire was brought under control in a few hours by the East Rutherford fire department, which arrived promptly on the scene.

The frame building and its contents were completely destroyed and the adjacent greenhouses damaged. The origin of the fire was not determined.

HILL'S BOOK OF EVERGREENS

New!

See this beautifully-illustrated new book, answering every question about Evergreens. Produced by America's leading Evergreen Nursery with a background of 80 years' experience with Evergreens. A cloth bound book, 7x9 1/2", containing 320 pages. There are 50 chapters, including complete information on uses, descriptions, propagation, historical and cultural information pertaining to Evergreens. 360 illustrations, 45 in full color. Price \$1.50, postpaid, anywhere in the United States. Send with full privilege of approval.

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY
Box 306 DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

Evergreen Specialists America's Largest Growers

20,000 CHERRY, Montmorency and
Early Richmond, 2-year, XX
and 1/2 inch.
5,000 SPIRE-IA, Vanhoutte, 2 to 4 feet
and 4 to 5 feet.
25,000 ELMS, American, Vase and
Moline, transplanted, up to 4
inches.
10,000 MAPLE, Norway, transplanted
up to 2 1/2 inches.
3,000 ARBOR-VITAE, Pyramidalis, up
to 8 feet.
400 PINE, Mugho, from 2 to 4 feet.
1,000 SPRUCE, Norway, sheared, none
better, 3 to 5 feet.
600 JUNIPER, Pfitzer's, 5 to 8 feet
spread, beauties.
3,000 ARBOR-VITAE, American, and
RETINOSPORAS, 4 to 7 feet.

Send for list on many other items.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, Inc.
Bridgeport, Indiana

Largest Nursery in Indiana. Established 1875.

EUROPEAN HORSE-CHESTNUT SEED

1936 Crop, 20¢ per lb.
RED CEDAR, Northern
1936 Crop, 50¢ per lb.
GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.
Copper-leaved Beech, Schwedler Maple,
Flowering Crab, Apple and Pear. Write
for prices.

MATHEWS EGGERT NURSERY
342 Apple Ave. Muskegon, Mich.

JEWELL Wholesale

Hardy Minnesota-grown
Nursery Stock and Liners

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.
POUCH N
Lake City, Minnesota

BUY CHRISTMAS TREES NOW

NORWAY SPRUCE		
Balled and Burlapped Per 1000		
1000—2 to 2 1/2 ft.	\$350.00	
2000—2 1/2 to 3 ft.	400.00	
Not Balled and Burlapped		
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	300.00	
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OBITUARY.

Roland T. Satterthwait.

Roland T. Satterthwait, vice-president of the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa., after an illness of six months, died at the University of Pennsylvania hospital, Friday, December 11.

Mr. Satterthwait was born in West Grove in 1866. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Dingee & Conard Co. and continued with it during the growth of the mail-order rose business until 1893. Going to Long Island, he joined the staff of John Lewis Childs and continued in Long Island until called back to West Grove in 1897 by his uncle, Alfred F. Conard, to assist in building the newly incorporated firm of the Conard & Jones Co., the name of which was later changed to the Conard-Pyle Co.

On December 29, 1906, he succeeded to the position of secretary of the company, made vacant by the promotion of Robert Pyle to the presidency, and June 16, 1935, upon the death of Antoine Wintzer, succeeded him as superintendent and vice-president, which position he held until his death.

He was always an industrious, devoted and loyal worker, setting for his men an extraordinary example. He also was among the most respected citizens of his own town, having been for twenty years trustee of the Presbyterian church and having been for many terms reelected to the West Grove borough council. He was also director of the West Grove Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Satterthwait was the son of George T. Satterthwait and Sarah Conard Satterthwait. In 1892 he married Gertrude Hammond, who survives him with their children: Mrs. Harry Rickards, Chester, Pa.; Charles H. Satterthwait, Broomall, Pa.; Mrs. W. J. Sherer, Jr., Philadelphia; Harold R. Satterthwait, Los Angeles, Cal., and Mildred E. Satterthwait, at home.

Lee Roy Hedgecoe.

Lee Roy Hedgecoe, a McKinney, Tex., nurseryman for thirty-five years, was found dead in a barn in the rear of his home the morning of December 3. Mr. Hedgecoe was 56 years old. He had been missing since the day before and when found had been dead apparently twelve hours—presumably from a heart attack. He leaves his widow; one son, Lee Roy Hedgecoe,

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D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill.

Jr.; one granddaughter, three brothers and three sisters. The funeral rites took place December 4 at the home.

Rudolph Roehrs.

Rudolph Roehrs, president of the Julius Roehrs Co., Rutherford, N. J., and the active manager of the firm, died last week. He had been afflicted with a serious illness since last January.

Mr. Roehrs was in his fifty-second year and was a son of the founder of the business, Julius Roehrs, Sr. The firm conducts one of the largest and most interesting ranges in the country, specializing in orchids, succulents, palms, azaleas and other conservatory plants and nursery stock. Widely known throughout the trade, the deceased was a member of many trade organizations, both nurserymen's and florists'. The widow and two daughters, Dorothy and Carol, survive. Funeral services were held December 1 at the late residence in Wallington, N. J.

Ernst Eberhardt.

Ernst Eberhardt, a Cedarburg, Wis., nurseryman for many years, died at his home in that town November 21 after a brief illness. Mr. Eberhardt was 71 years of age.

Mr. Eberhardt was born in Cedarburg and was engaged in the nursery business there for a number of years. He retired in 1926, when he sold the business to his sons, who now conduct it under the name of the Eberhardt Nursery. He always took part in the civic life of the town, holding such offices as treasurer, assessor and school clerk. In addition to his three sons, Raymond, Walter and Arnold, Mr. Eberhardt leaves six daughters, two brothers and two sisters. The funeral was November 25, with burial in the Cedarburg cemetery.

N. G. Crews.

N. G. Crews, of the Persimmon Grove Nursery, Waco, Tex., died last month at his home. A member of the Texas Association of Nurserymen, he operated a nursery at Waco which derived its name from a large grove of bearing Japanese persimmons.

Leo M. Jenney.

Leo M. Jenney, landscape architect, Dallas, Tex., died last month. He met with an automobile accident on his return from San Angelo to Dallas during bad weather, being seriously injured, and died from complications which set in soon afterward.

Mr. Jenney will be remembered by members of the Texas Association of Nurserymen as one of its main speakers on the program in Austin during the last session in September. He made plans for many large landscape developments, including the Highland Park development in Dallas.

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